

③ IF There will be 2 weak letters are
Existed in a Person Then the
Weak Letter of Deficient Verb

حرفي علاقه ناقص

Will be omitted (Removed or deleted)

Now if there is a *ف* or *س* on the *حرفي* Then this vowel will be changed in accordance with or compatible

(موافق)

with the Remains Weak letter

حرفي علاقه ناقصه

For Example Third Person (in order of Part Indefinite of

د ع و (ن) د ع و ا ← د ع و ا

ل ق ي (س) ل ق ي ا ← ل ق ي ا

س ع ي (ف) س ع ي ا ← س ع ي ا
ر م ي (ض) ر م ي ا ← ر م ي ا

NOTE: This rule is applied on the Third Person (in order of table) of Past indefinite Verb (active)

فعل ماضى صرّف

also applied on 3rd, 9th and 10th Persons (in order of table) of Imperfect active Verb

فعل مضارع صرّف

(4) If There is a motionless letter

is existed after (حرف ساكن) ↓

a Weak letter (حرف علة) ↓

and there is (فأ) ↓

(FATAH)

is existed on the letter Before Weak letter (حرف علة)

THEN THIS WEAK LETTER WILL BE OMITTED (DELETED)

active Tense is also described as Indefinite Tense

For Example Fourth 4th Person
of Past active Tense of

كَتَبَ (كَ) ← كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ) ← كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ) ← كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ)

NOTE This Rule is applied on
4th Person of Past active Verb

of
ابواب فتح: فُتِحَ، فَتِحْتَ

However 5th Person will be formatted
in accordance (مطابق) with
4th Person

For Example 4th Person of

Past active Verb كَتَبَ كَتَبْتُمْ

of (تُمْ) ← كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ) is كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ)
and sth will be كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ)

Same action with
كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ) ← كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ) ← كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ)

كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ) ← كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ) ← كَتَبْتُمْ (تُمْ)

⑤ 'و' will be changed in 'س'

in DEFICIENT VERB OF MA'OOD

(ناقص وادى)

IF There is a *ضمة* before.

the Letter MA'OOD

For Example First Person of

Part Passive Verb →

(فعل ماضى خبرى) *فعل ماضى خبرى*

ف (ن) و ع و

فعل ماضى خبرى (ن) و ع و

NOTE This Rule is not only applied on Part Passive verbs

فعل ماضى خبرى *فعل ماضى خبرى*

But also

فعل ماضى خبرى *فعل ماضى خبرى*

Past active Verb **فعل مضارع**

This Rule is also applied in following examples.

ثَدَّوْبُ : ثَدَّوْبُ (جمع) ← ثَدَّوْبُ

Plural

قَوَّوْمٌ : قَوَّوْمٌ (جمع) ← قَوَّوْمٌ

(INFINITIVE)

صَوَّوْمٌ : صَوَّوْمٌ ← صَوَّوْمٌ

⑥ The "و" will be change into "ي" IN DEFICIENT VERB OF WA'AOO

(فعل ناقص واولى)

IF This Wa'ao is Existed in a word in 4th Place or after 4th Place and there will be no "و" on the letter which is before This Wa'ao.

For Example

The First Person of Past Passive Verb of

دَعَا وَ دُعِيَ

عَشَى وَ عِشِيَ

NOTE: This Rule is applied

on Imperfect Passive Verb
فعل مضارع مجزول

and as well applied on the

Categories (الاولى) of

فعل مضارع	باب فتح
مضارع	باب فتح
Imperfect active Verb	باب سجع
	باب حسان
	باب ط

7) When we Turn Motionless letter

(مرفی ساکن)

into Jussive Mood

جیسیو

Then this motionless letter will be omitted (Removed or deleted)

Please check Page no 1123, 1122,

Specially and Page no: 1123

Then for more details and explanation

Please check Pages. 410 - 418

Specially page no: 415

For Example (یسر ع لیا لیا)

7th Person of Imperfect active

تَلَّعُوْا - تَلَّعُوْا - تَلَّعُوْا

Imperative Verb

فعل امر

You will be Master in this chapter
أستاذكم

⑦ IF There is Dhammathised

قَدْ وَجِدْنَا نُونًا
 نونًا ← Nunation

on a weak letter رَفِيعَةٌ

and the letter before this رَفِيعَةٌ
 is Voweled (مَنْزُوعٌ) Then we
 have to omit (delete or remove)
 this رَفِيعَةٌ .

And if there is نُونٌ on the
 Letter before رَفِيعَةٌ
 Then we changed it into

Fatahtised Nunation قَدْ وَجِدْنَا نُونًا
 unless other wised (if رَفِيعَةٌ case)

We changed it into

Kasrahised Nunation قَدْ وَجِدْنَا نُونًا

The Active Participle **مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ**

فِ
مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ - مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ - مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ (ق) مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ

NOTE:- This Rule is mostly applied on the Active Participle

(مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ)

فِ مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ

Except this, this is also applied

ON NON OF PLACE + TIME OF DEFICIENT VERBS

(مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ)

For example

مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ (مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ)

is on the Pattern (مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ) of مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ is originally

This will be first مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ changed into مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ then its مَمَّ الْفَاعِلِ will be omitted

And Now because There is q

قِيَا before it That's why

There will be Fatah atred Nunna

تَنْوِينِ قِيَا

will be imposed on it Then it will be used as

سِرْ

9 IF There is an Extra اى

(الف ز ا ث ل ه)

is existed before a رِفْعَة

Then into رِفْعَة will be changed

رِفْعَة

For Example (رعرع) رِفْعَة

The infinitive رِعْرِعُ ← رِعْرِعْ

10 Past Passive Participle **مما انفعل**

of Dependent verbs of **YAA**

(ناتقص ياكي)

is used against the **Presumption**

(فلا في قياسي)

Its Pattern is

مفعلي

For Example

هدى **يهدى** **يهدى**

رضى **يرضى** **يرضى**

وقفى **يقفنى** **يقفنى**

⑩ RULES FOR HIGHLY DEFICIENT VERBS

(قوا على لفيف)

(i) The Rules of DEFICIENT (ناقص) (VERB) and Rules of ASSIMILATED VERBS (مثال) are applied on Spaced highly deficient

Verb (لفيف مفروق)

(ii) The Rules of DEFICIENT (VERB) (ناقص) are applied on Coupled highly deficient (VERB) (لفيف مقرون)

(لفيف مقرون)

(The Rules of Hollow VERB (أجوف) are not applied on Coupled highly deficient verb) (لفيف مقرون)

(iii) The Active Participle اسم انفعال

ف
 (also) highly spaced
 is Formatted on the Pattern of dependent Verbs

فصيلا

For Example

قوى ← قوسى

حسى ← حوسى

- NOUNS OF NUMBER

(PART NO 1)

النسب (جزاؤں)

70:1 Nouns of Number are used to show the quantity

or Ratio (تناسب) or order (ترتیب)

87 Things (آٹھتیس)

ORIGINAL NUMBER

(عدد اصل)

The Number which is used for the quantity of things

is called original number

EXAMPLE: (شہدات)

Four Books here 4 (Four) is the original number

⊛ To Show

FRACTIONAL NUMBER

(کسر و کسری)
(OR FRACTIONS)

The Number which is used to Show the Ratio (تناسب) is called Fractional Number

EXAMPLE: "one Fourth $\frac{1}{4}$ "
(N) The $\frac{1}{4}$ (one Fourth)

$\frac{1}{4}$ is called Fractional Number. (کسری)

ORDER NUMBER

(کسر ترتیبی)
(OR)

(کسر و کسری)
(DESCRIPTIVE NUMBER)

The Number which is used to Show the order (ترتیب) or the description (تفصیل) of

(کسر و کسری) 67

Things is called ORDER
Number or Descriptive
Number

EXAMPLE Third Soorah

'Third' is Order Number
or descriptive Number

Now we have to understand
the all kinds and types of
Numbers one by one.

ALL details are will be describe

70:2: The original Number
(Sho'as)

has been further

Categorised in 4 Groups

1- **شوا** (ALONE)

2- **شوا** (COMPOUND)

3- **شوا** (TENS)

4- **شوا** (JOINED) (OR)
(CONNECTED)

i)

ALONE

(مفرد)

From ONE To TEN (1 To 10)

one hundred (100) and

one thousand (1000)

Those Number are consisted in one word That's why those Numbers are called

(مفرد)

(ii)

COMPOUNDS

(مركب)

From Eleven (11) to Nineteen (19)

Those Numbers are consisted in two words That's why they are called Compounds

(مركب)

(iii)

TENS

(عشرات)

Tens means 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90

Twenty, Thirty, Forty, Fifty, Sixty
Seventy, Eighty, Ninety

(iv) JOINED OR CONNECTED

(متراب)

Except TENS (عشرة)

From Twenty one (21) to Ninety nine (99) all Numbers are.

Called (متراب)

(JOINED OR CONNECTED)

Those Numbers are Formatted
by Joining ALONE Numbers
(متراباً)

and TEN Numbers

عشرة > عشرة

79:3

Now we have to
Learn the Rules of Formation of
all above Types of Numbers.

The Rule of Formation of Number
in Arabic are Similar as
in English Language But difference
is that, There are Separate
Persons are used for Masculine
and Feminine. in Arabic for
Formation of Numbers.

79:2

in Arabic Language

Counting of ALONE
 Numbers are as under

NUMBER

MASCULINE

FEMININE

عدد

مذكر

مؤنث

1

وَاحِدٌ

وَاحِدَةٌ

2

اِثْنَانِ - اِثْنَيْنِ

اِثْنَانٍ / اِثْنَيْنِ

3

ثَلَاثَةٌ

ثَلَاثٌ

4

أَرْبَعَةٌ

أَرْبَعٌ

5

خَمْسَةٌ

خَمْسٌ

6

سِتَّةٌ

سِتٌّ

NUMBER

MASCULINE

FEMININE

عدد

مذكر مؤنث

7

سبعة سبعة

8

ثمانية ثمانية

9

تسعة تسعة

10

عشرة عشرة
(or) عشرة عشرة

Please Note Following Points
Relevant to Above Number

(مفرد اعداد)

For one (1) and Two (2)
Feminine Numbers

اِعرَابُ مؤنث

are formatted in accordance
with Rules (of Feminine)

With means (ت) (أبجدية)

But From 3 to 10

is formatted with the Masculine
Numbers

اِعرَابُ مذ

and (ت) is not formatted
with Feminine Numbers

(اِعرَابُ مؤنث)

(iii) The
Hawzah of

اِعرَابُ مؤنث

AND

Both (ت) and

اِعرَابُ مؤنث

are

Actually

اِعرَابُ مؤنث

(iv) The word **تَحَالُفِي**

is used for Feminine Number
for 8 (EIGHT)

which is spoken as

تَحَالُفِي

Due to the Rules of DEFICIENT VERBS

(فَعْلَانِيَّة)

(v) The Pronunciation of
ALONE NUMBERS

أَعْلَانِيَّة

are with STOPPING **(وَقْف)**

Which means at the time
of Pronunciation They need to be
Stopped. **(وَقْف)**

25/9/21

1259

(1258)
(was not written)

79:5 Now we have to

look at the counting of
Compound Numbers.

(اعداد مركبة)

NUMBER

MASCULINE

FEMININE

عدد

مذكر

مؤنث

11

أحد عشر
أحد عشر

12

اثنا عشر
اثنا عشر

13

ثلاثة عشر
ثلاثة عشر

14

أربعة عشر
أربعة عشر

15

خمس عشر
خمس عشر

16

ستة عشر
ستة عشر

NUMBER	MASCULINE	FEMININE
16	سِتَّةٌ	مِئَاتٌ
17	سَبْعَةٌ	مِئَاتٌ
18	ثَمَانِيَةٌ	مِئَاتٌ
19	تِسْعَةٌ	مِئَاتٌ

Please note ~~in~~ in Compound Numbers

وَإِذَا is used instead of

and إِذَا is used instead of

79:6

The Ten Number

are used

(أَعْلَى عَقْوَد)

Same for both Masculine & Feminine

NUMBER

NOMINATIVE

OBJECTIVE
POSSESSIVE

عدد رفق نصيب

20

عِشْرُونَ

عِشْرِينَ

30

ثَلَاثُونَ

ثَلَاثِينَ

40

أَرْبَعُونَ

أَرْبَعِينَ

50

خَمْسُونَ

خَمْسِينَ

60

سِتُّونَ

سِتِّينَ

70

سَبْعُونَ

سَبْعِينَ

80

ثَمَانُونَ

ثَمَانِينَ

90

تِسْعُونَ

تِسْعِينَ

79:2 The Joined or

Connected Numbers are as follows, (You can use the

Word Counting)

NUMBER

MASCULINE

FEMININE

عَلَدٌ

مِائَةٌ

مِائَةٌ

21 اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ

22 اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ

23 ثَلَاثَةٌ وَالْعِشْرُونَ ثَلَاثَةٌ وَالْعِشْرُونَ

24 اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ

25 اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ

26 اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ

27 اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ اَلْاِثْنَانِ وَالْعِشْرُونَ

NUMBER

MASCULINE

FEMININE

عَلَد

مِثْر

مُونِث

28 ثَمَانِيَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ - ثَمَانِيَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ

29 ثَمَانِيَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ وَارْبَعُونَ ثَمَانِيَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ

PLEASE NOTE: In The Number

of 28 Digit in Arabic

ثَمَانِيَةٌ ثَمَانِيَةٌ

are used which look different as compare to other numbers

2: Except ثَمَانِيَةٌ (TENS)

The Counting until 99 is same as described above

79:8

Now we have to come

back Towards Alone Numbers

IN Alone Numbers, From 1 to 10.

Numbers are included, But the Numbers from One Hundred 100

and One thousand are also included. Their arabic and

Their Dual **أثنان** and Plural

Arabic is Same

for their Masculine and Feminine

is same and it is

described on next page.

NUMBER

MASCULINE /

FEMININE

عدد

مذكر و مؤنث

100

مِائَةٌ / مِائَةٌ

1000

أَلْفٌ

200

مِائَتَانِ / مِائَتَانِ

2000

أَلْفَانِ / أَلْفَانِ

300

ثَلَاثُمِائَةٍ

3000

ثَلَاثُ أَلْفٍ

400

أَرْبَعُمِائَةٍ

4000

أَرْبَعُ أَلْفٍ

NUMBER

MASCULINE /

FEMININE

11000

ألف سبعة آلاف

12000

ألفا سبعة آلاف

You have noted that word
تِلَاثَاتِ is used for

300 in Arabic. But for
3000 تِلَاثَاتِ is used,

Same as word مِائَاتِ is
used in Possessive case
مِائَاتِ جَبْرٍ and used as Singulum
واطلر

However for 3000 in Arabic →

Diacritical case (اعراب) is of
Possessive case جَبْرٍ which
are Two Kasrah's

But its Plural
ألفاتِ is
used.

ألف

The Plural of مائتة is mostly used as مائات

which means Sound Plural and

Feminine

(جمع سالم و مؤنث)

However the Plural of ائف is used as ائف

(many thousands)

or also used as

(آلاف)

For Hundred thousand

(100,000)

مائة ألف

and for Ten Hundred thousand

(10,00,000)

ألف ألف

(Million)

عشر مائة ألف

or

and for 100,000,000

مِئَاتُ الْمِائَاتِ

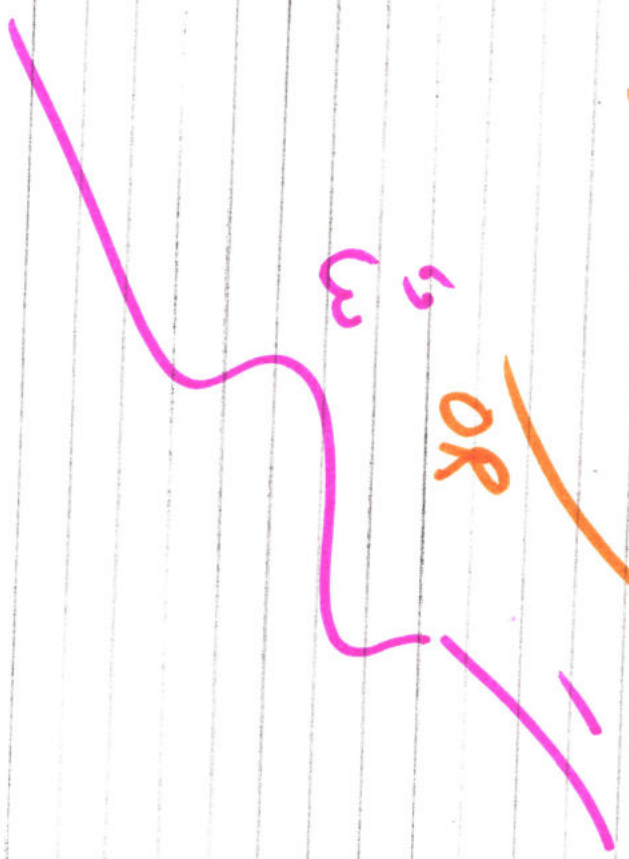
which Mean Ten thousand, Thousand

or

مِئَاتُ مِائَاتٍ

OR

س



79:9... For unidentified

(مِئَاتٍ مِائَاتٍ)

Numbers from 3 to 9

Word

مِئَاتٍ

is for Feminine (مِئَاتٍ)

1269
مذكرة
is

Masculine
used. Obv

un identified (غير مطبق)

Number above than 10

Word

ألف

ألف (ألف)

Both for Masculine and Feminine

is used.

and this word will be used

After Some Tens,

Handred

or Thousand

This **THIS WORD IS NOT USED**

IN HOLY QURAN

79:10

Now we have

learned all original numbers

(شبه اعداد)

This is important to describe

That except Compound Number

(سبب اعداد)

all kinds of

Numbers are declinable

(مترتب)

in Compound Numbers for

Twelve اثنا عشر or اثنا عشر

are declinable and all remaining

Numbers are Non declinable

(سبب)